RECIPROCITY'S RESULT.

WHY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THE FREE-TRADE SYSTEM.

The Tribune has received from an Indiana correspondent a letter inquiring how the policy of Reciprocity can be adopted without admitting the principle of Free Trade. The answer, we think, plain. Reciprocity implies such an arrangement between nations with regard to commercial intercourse as will suffice to render the conditions of trade equal. Obviously, this does not necessarily involve actual freedom of trade. Absolute free trade, moreover, is not in existence among nations, and it ought to be clear that the revenue and industrial system which is commonly called Free Trade is altogether inconsistent with a reciprocal trade relation. This is what Lord Salisbury was complaining about when, in his speech at Hastings on May 18, 1892, that he made use of the following expressions: "Every reganation," he said, "is trying how it can get the greatest possible protection for its own industries and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. I want to point out to you that what I observe is that, while A is very anxious to get a favor of B, and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the comprercial favor of Great Britain. What is the reason of that? It that in this great battle Great Britain has stripped herself of the weapons by which the battle has to be fought. The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own marketsthat is to say, A says to B: 'If you will make your duties such that I can sell in your market, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market.' But we begin by saying: 'We will levy no duties on anybody,' and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of Free Trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it. It may be noble, but it is not busi-

Lord Salisbury, at all events, appreciates the fact that Reciprocity and Free Trade are impossible at one and the same time.

In considering this subject, it is necessary to agree upon definitions of the words "Reciprocity," 'Free Trade" and "Protection." It must be understood that Free Trade means such a revenue system as has been pursued during many years by Great Britain-a system, that is, by which customs revenues are derived, in by far the greatest part, from a tax on imports of merchandise such as is not produced in any considerable quant y in the importing country, and, therefore, when imported, does not compete with the industry of

It must also be understood that Reciprocity means a commercial arrangement between nations. such as the United States has concluded with Brazil, with Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, with Santo Domingo, with the German Empire, with the British West Indies, with Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras, and with Austria-Hungary-an arrangement by which those countries, in consideration for the free admission of certain of their products that do not compete with our own, agree, on terms our products that do not compete with theirs.

It is not less important to understand that the word "Protection" means a revenue and industrial policy, such as has been pursued since 1861 in this country, by which duties on foreign goods are so levied as to supply the Treasury with all the customs revenues it requires, while at the that prevailing here.

Using these terms, then, as they are commonly understood and actually practised among nations. it must be perfectly apparent that Reciprocity and Free Trade are wholly antagonistic, and that when a nation makes a business of deriving its revenues from non-competing products, and of admitting competing products free, it is utterly divested itself of the commercial weapons of offence and defence. It has nothing to offer as a consideration for especial favor, and Reciprocity is a system of especial favor. The commission merchant who agrees to open his store to the forbids himself to make particularly favorable

Reciprocity is Free Trade in certain linesnon-competing lines. We say to Brazil, Cuba and other nations: The United States produces but a small percentage of the sugar and molasses it requires and no coffee at all; you, on the other hand, produce no flour and no pork, and you manufacture no drygoods and no machinery. We need your sugar, molarses and coffee, and we want to get them for our people as cheaply as possible; you need our provisions and manu-Now, if you will admit our provisions and manufactures on better terms than you admit the provisions and manufactures of other nations. we will give you a free market among our 65,-200,000 prosperous consumers for your sugar, molasses and coffee and it so happens that we can use substantially all the sugar, molasses and coffee you produce, whereas if we close our market against your goods, as we certainly shall do unless you treat us well, you cannot sell them anywhere else, for Europe consumes comparatively little coffee and grows from the beet substantially all the sugar she consumes. Now, what are you

What they have done is now, happily for us and them, a matter of history. Twenty-three millions of people living on these continents in the neighborhood of the equator and importing \$300, 000,000 worth of just such provisions and manufactures as the United States grow and make, have agreed to receive our goods on better terms than they receive the goods of our commercial rivals, and the result is that our exports to Brazil, notwithstanding the domestic disturbances that have steadily interfered with the trade of that country, have increased in the fifteen months beginning with March 31, 1891-the date on which reciprocity went into effect-over the fifteen months immedia'ely preceding that date, from \$16,279,969 to \$18,-644,452, or in the amount of 10.84 per cent. The percentage of increase in the item of breadstuffs is 18.48 per cent; in iron and steel, 93.37 per cent; in wood and its manufactures, 18.11 per cent.

During the ten months in which the treaty with Cuba has operated our exports to that island have increased over the preceding ten months from \$10. \$5,702,197, or 54.86 per cent. In agricultural implements the increase is \$43,710; in breadstuffs the increase is \$1,484,378; in chemicals the increase is \$299,480; in manufactures of iron and steel the increase is \$1,136,071; in provisions the increase is \$1,298.075; in vegetables the increase is \$320,856; in manufactures of wood the increase is \$344,319. By this one treaty, the farmers of the United States have increased their sales to Cuba in these ten months in the amount of \$3,591,134. In every group of exports there has been an increase. The percentage as to breadstuffs is 209; as to cotton, 15; as to chemicals, 41; as to iron and steel, 41; as to mineral oil, 31; as to leather manufactures, 84; as to provisions, 52; as to wood, 31; as to ginssware, 22, and as to vegetables, 172.

In the same ten months our export trade to Porto Rico has increased from \$1,738,116 to \$2,-829,075, or in the sum of \$590,959.

The other treaties are too recent to render a fair comparison possible, but thus far there has been an increase in our export trade to every country except San Salvador.

These arrangements, as has thus been shown, would have been utterly impossible under a Free-Trade system, for if such a system prevailed here, we should be freely admitting in competition with our own productions the manufactures of Europe, and sugar, molasses, coffee and hides and the products in common use among us of climates different from ours would be those from which our

America for favors granted peculiarly to us, nor should we have anything to offer European countries, because, under the Free-Trade system, their products would be the ones we should have to receive without taxation at all.

Every American voter should remember that he casts his ballot on November 8, not for or against the McKinley bill, or any particular arrangement of a protective tariff, but for or against Free Trade. The Chicago platform leaves him no alternative. An opportunity was presented to the Democratic Convention to choose between two against the "existing tariff," which, it said, was too high and which too high and which it proposed to reduce said that custom house taxes must continue to be not proposed to injure any Jomestic industries, but | being injured about the head and body by heavy siene. rather to promote their healthy growth." It said Any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved" that "the process of reform must be subject to this plain dictate of justice." But this plank, duly presented by the convention's Committee of Platform, was overwhelmingly rejected, and a substitute, declaring for Free Trade pure and The substitute insisted simple, was adopted that it is "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. That means Free Trade and nothing e.sc. That means the British system. That means the doctrine that Protection is a constitutional impossibility is the first and paramount article of the Democratic erect That means that American wages, twice or three times as great as the wages of the next best country, must come down at least to the level of that country, or that American industries must be abandoned, and we must turn our ar isins into farm laborers and subsist upon a single line of production. That means that Reciprocity must be given up; that the commercial arrangements which have secured to our farmers and manufacturers such incomparable opporturi ics must be al rogated.

If the people of the United States elect the Democratic candidate on November 8, they elect Free Trade, and they throw Reciprocity and Protection together into the ditch. In doing so, they will afford great happiness and good fortune to our commercial rivals, fast becoming our commercial subjects, in England and the countries of Continental Europe.

SPLIT IN DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

LIVELY DISPUTES IN MOUNT VERNON AND AD-JOURNING TOWNS.

There's an interesting quarrel among the Deof the city of Mount Vernon and the towns of Ryc. New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Pelham, Westchester and Eastchester, included in the school district which is to elect a school commissioner to succeed Walter S. Allerton, a temporary appointment by County Judge-Isaac N. Mills. Mr. Allerton was appointed a few days ago to succeed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner Jared Sandford, who has been appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Public In On Tuesday last the Democratic dele gates met at Rye in convention, and it was war from the first. John Dillon, jr., of New-Rochelle, and Al-kert F. Gescheldt, of Mount Vernon, were mominated for chairman, and the friends of each started in to win, no matter how, but win they would. It was found that Democratic principles prevailed, for more votes were cast than there were delegates present, and Dillon had a majority. The Mount Vernon dele gates protested, but were overruled.

When nominations for school commissioner were called for pandemonium began and reigned throughout same time protecting home industries against the competition of smallar foreign industries conducted on a less liberal system as to wages than chair received no attention from the presiding officer. Finally about one-half of the delegates withdrew and held a convention on the street, over which Mr. Ges cheidt was chosen to preside. The nomination of william L. Milligan was then approved for school commissioner, and the convention in the building pominated Charles H. Noxon, of New-Rochelle. The certificates of both nominees were quickly filled out, and carriages were engaged to go to White Plains to at the mercy of the rest of the world. It has file them. It was a hot race, but Milligan's carriage soon passed that of his rival and kept the lend to the finish.

While Milligan was reporting to County Clerk Digney, Noxon stepped in and siled a protest against Milligan's certificate, which protest the clerk recog-Milligan then swore as disappointed Demo nized. products of all factories on equal terms thereby crats do, and now latends to carry the matter to the Supreme Court, and vows he will run upon an incontracts with any one, and such contracts con- dependent ticket if not recognized as the regular

no educational qualifications, such as apen as a former for this important office. He is simply a politician and has lived upon the public treasury for years, both in local offices and in the Custom House, during the Cleveland Administration.

The Republican candidate for this office is Frank M. Buck, of Mount Vernen, a lawyer by profession, a men of excellent reputation and stantile, and pos-essing all the scholarly qualifications necessary to the office. His election would not only insure the public schools being kept up to their present high standard, but would result in many improvements for the education of the youth of the district.

THE IMPORTANT DUTY OF VOTERS.

The next registration day in New-York and Brook lyn is Friday, October 28, and the last registration in every city and town in the State Is Saturday next. It is the duty of every Republican every man entitled to a vote, and who deares to have an economical administration of the affairs of this American milis and workshops, and of America workmen and their homes, should be fostered and protected, to see to it personally that his name and that of his neighbor are properly placed upon the registry list. No man can excuse himself or be excused for neglecting this most important duty connected with the privilege of exercising the franchise of every American born or naturalized citizen. Every voter in the rural districts, be he farmer, blacksmith miller, storekeeper, or laboring man, should make a note that on Saturday fiext he must see to it early that his name is on the registry list; for on tha whether he registered last year or not he must register

his name this year, to be entitled to vote. Every voter in New York City and Brooklyn, who has not already registered his name, should do so on Friday next. Do not put off till Saturday what you should do on Friday. Remember that October 28 1 should do on Frinay. Remember that George 25 the next day of registration in New York and Brooklyn, and that October 25 is the last day of registration in every city and in the rural districts of the State. The registration places in New York will be open from 5 a. m. till 5 p. m.; in Brooklyn from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m. and in all other parts of the State from

DEMOCRATS AT WORK AMONG THE VETERANS. The missionary work of the Democratic party in the public departments of this city is being pushe se ret one, it would no doubt be found on election da that many of the supposed converts made mental reservation when they signed the slips of paper which hear stamp of the National Veterans' Tariff Reform League. A large corps of skirmishers was last week at work among the employes in the Department of Public Works and Department of Street-Cleaning, obtaining signatures to a certificate reading like the following:

"National Veterans' Tariff Reform League "Room 2, No. 94 Fifth ave., New York, "October 29, 1892.

"Theodore F. Reed, secretary.
"I hereby apply for membership in the above association, and bledge my best efforts to aid in the election of Cleveland and Stevenson and to further

clection of Cieveland and Stevenson and to further the interests of Tariii Reform during this campaign.

"I served in — and my P. O. address is — several of the men who signed this paper have declared that they did so under a threat of losing their places if they refused, but that they do not deem it inding upon them, and will vote for Harrison and Reid, even if they vote the local Democratic ticket.

FOR A BIG COLORED MASS-MEETING.

The executive committee of the Colored Republican Club of the VIIIth Assembly District held an enthus-lastic meeting at the Bleecker Building Saturday even-ing. William Freeman presided. Arrangements were made for a mass meeting to be held at the Bloecke Building on Monday evening, October 31, to include the old Vth. VII'm and IXth Assembly Districts John S. Wise will speak (under the auspices of the Resustoms revenues would be necessarily collected. publican Club of the City of New-York); also the Rev. We should have, therefore, nothing to offer to Latin Dr. William B. Derrick, ex-Assemblyman L. L. Van

James M. Carter and William C. Greene. nellus Van Cott Legion, Lispenard Stewart's Cubun hat tery, the Elliott F, shepard Association, the famous Charles Sumner Pioneer Corps, Colonel Shepard charles and Drill Corps, the Jackson Association and the Alba Club will parade previous to the meeting.

TAMMANY RUFFIANS ATTACK A PARADE. The Wide Awake Republican Club held its first parade last Thursday evening, turning out 150 strong wearing high hats and carrying lanterns. The clut was well received along the line until it reached Fif-teenth-st, and Avenue B, in the "old gas house disstones until they reached Seventeenth st. and Secondave., where they succeeded in partially breaking up the

TO CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Great frauds were perpetrated on the registry last year and will be attempted this year. If you value the elective franchise and would protect your rights and prevent fraud, it is your duty to see that no one registers from your house naless legally entitled to do so. EXAMINE THE REGISTRY LIST, a public copy of which will be at your place of registration every day up to Election thay. If you find that any person is registered from your house who does not live there report at once to the Republican County Committee at the Fifth Avenue

BEGINNING TO CELEBRATE ALREADY.

The members of the J. W. Terry Republican Club of the XXIII Assembly District, which meets at No. 106 East Seventy-sixfa-st, have thought ever since the campuign began that the prospects of a Republican victory at the polls this year were extremel They have now come to the conclusion that a Republican victory is a certainty, and so they met "joilification" meeting. The meeting was remarkable for the number present and the enthusiasm exhibited. R. S. Brownell, the president, presided. The meeting was opened with a short address by him, after which the members of the club sang National and campaign songs. Capiain "Jack" Crawford then delivered what he termed his "cowboy sermon." What Recred what he termed his "cowboy sermon." What he said was elequent and to the point, and that fee was highly appreciated was shown by the applicate he received. John J. Bealin delivered a brief and instructive address on "The Education and Morality Which Are Essential for Cosel Citi enship." The other speakers were Colonel E. R. Sheridan, of Massacha setts: J. H. Sullivan, of Beston, and John Hobsen, the candidate for Assembly in that district.

A permanent Lengue of Republican Clubs of the NXVIII Assembly District is about to be formed, and its first meeting will be held Saturday night at the 112 East One-hundred and-tenth st., to perfect its arrangements. The league comprises the James G. Bathe Gub, of Harlem, with 700 members, the South Harlem Republican Club, with 450 members, the South Republican Club, with 450 members, which with 450 members, whit r son and Reid Club, of the XXVIth Assembly District, with 227 members, and the Republican Independent that, with 100 members. The chairman of the League is stegmand Kahn, and its accretary is William Eastic. This League is a perminent organization, and will seek permanent beadquarters.

FOR A BIG PARADE IN BOSTON.

Roston, Oct. 23 (Special).- A meeting of promin ing, at the suggestion of the State Central Com-mittee, to organize for a torcalight demonstration in housands of uniformed men ormalized as marcida; in to the State Committee from all quarters to infinite the movement. Colonel Thomas R. Mathews called he meeting to order, and Major Frank H. Briggs, of toston, was chosen as chief marchal. After a genera date of the parade would be Thursday even tian 5,000 college students will be in line, including 1,300 from Harvard, 700 from the Institute of Tech nology, and large companies from Williams. Tufts and other collectes and Boston University. It is possible that 200 or 300 Yale men will join in the collect division. The Boston marketmen will engage in the

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Insurance Men's Harrison and Reid Campaign s. every day this week. To-day Samuel P. Blagden will speak; to-morrow an address will be made by John D. Spellman, of Vermont, and John W. Murray will be longiton, No. 32 Pinest, of the number of men that

Mount Vernon on Thur-day night.

A mass-meeting will be held under the auspices of the

A mass-meeting of the Irish-Anerican Independent Re-publican Association will be held this evaning it a ofcome at No. 163 Fact Thirty-cond-st. General James R. officine will preside. Prominent Irish-American Repub-licans will address the meeting.

J. L. Branch, president of the Colored Republican Club of Harlem, has called a meeting of the ciub for to-morrow evening at No. 51 West One-hundred and-twenty-lithest. There will be, no doubt, a large turnout of enthusiastic and energite Repairable, and these points, for ringing will be well rewarded for their points, for ringing speeches on the Issues of the campaign will be made by to

he club's efficient president.

The Edward Platow Campaign Club met at Central Hall, No. 130 Pitt-st., Saturday night, and after listening to short species by Samuel Laderer and Edward Platow, formed in the street for a parade. Fully 200 were in line, and with transparencies, Chinese lanterns, flags and a loud-counding band, made it apparent to the Mugwumps and Demofrats of the neighboring streets that the Republican party was very much alive.

The VIIIin Ward Irish-American Protective Tariff League held a crowded meeting at their headquarters, No 276 Spring-st., Saturday night. The meeting was calle to order by Patrick Cunniam, the president, who, after to order by Patrica Cumiam, the president, who, after a short speech, introduced M. Gallacher to the members. He spoke on the great advantages of Protection, and pointed out to his audience the utter collapse of the slik and woollen industries in Irchand, that formerly had given employment to thousands, but which, owing to Fig. Trad-had utterly disappeared from their old island, and the men had had to migrate here to find a living. Captain Hugh Coleman also addressed the meeting. The Beekman Hill Republican Club of the XVIth As-

centily District held a mass-meeting Naturday evening at No. 445 East Fifty-secondst. The spenkers were the Rev. Dr. C. P. McCarthy, Professor N. J. Nuroey, of Proy; Dr. Jacob Hassinger and Patrick J. Kelly. The size Stein, Edward A. Donahue, vice-presidents; Georg ienae Stein, istward A. Bohanne, vic-presidents, feerge Price, secretary: Henry Stormer, financial secretary: Eurone Park r. treasurer; William Fox, sergeant-at-arms; Labward Donabue, Henry Stormer, William O'Nell, John Dwyer, Thomas Daly, executive committee.

The Charles A. Hess Battery of the XXIst Assembly naval suits of white duck, and each man carried a red of blue lantera, making a bright and attractive line. The officers were fames C. Crawford, captain; Patrick Mirghts, the lentenant; Nicholas H. Knox, second Heutenant. The citzens in line carried lanterns and flags. German's Fife and Drum Corps furnished the music. The route was: Sixth-ave., Forty-third-st., Seventh-ave., Fifty-auth-st. Fifth-ave., Forty-third-st., Sixth-ave., back to headquarters where percentinents were served. To meeting next Wednesday evening.

meeting next Wednesday evening.

The Irish-American Republican Club of the XIXth Assembly District held one of its rousing meetings Saturday night in the Nevada Exchange, No. 125 Amsterdamers. Among those at the meeting were W. Recoth P. S. Murray, Conrad Bresnan, Patrick Flemming, J. Brennan, M. Pheian, Edward Shechen and James P. Malley. Resolutions were indorsed supporting the Republican National State and course theory. tional. State and county tickets. It was also resolved t condemn "in the most unqualified terms the vile and un-truthful criticism which Robert Rossevelt has flung at the Irish race—a race whose votes have heretofore, unfortupately, been largely Democratic," and further, to "call upon overy Irish voter in this country to prove his resent-ment of this insult by voting the Republican ticket on

ment of this insuit by voting the Reputation discovered the Sth of next November." The speakers of the evening were Jeremiah Murphy, William II. Fearns, A. C. Galsan and Peter A. Murray.
This club intends to hold a series of outdoor meetings, for it is convinced that if once the Democratic Irish. Americans hear the Republican side of the issues of the american they will conclude that their best interests lies. ampaign, they will conclude that their best interests li with the Republican cause. The officers of the organiza-tion are: John J. Daly, president; William Reogh, vice-president; Alorsius C. Gahan, sceretary, and Patrick

A Rather Startling Plan for Financial Investments.

DOES IT MEAN REVOLUTION?

Some Interesting Facts for the People to Digest.

A MOST REMARKABLE MAN.

Famous in Two Hemispheres for His Splendid Achievements.

[Morning Advertiser.]

Guaranteed stock is a new thing in the financial world. It is so new and strange that minds familiar with opera-tions on the Stock Exchanges almost refuse to believe in

Many a poor famb who has been shorn in Wall Street and turned out to shiver in a block, unsympathetic world

Many a poor widow whose little store of cash was swallowed in the votex of some alluring scheme will have the heartache as she reflects upon what might have

or payestments.

"This experience taught me that a meritorious entertion could be fluited on the market, and thus who
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meetics, and the industrial and Mining Guaranty
army is the result." best to going into the details suffi-en the policie upon the scope of the of work?"

near to entighten the poole upon the sope of the practy's scheme of work?"

Four plans are easily understood and can readily be set. We take charge of enterprises only that are set. We take charge of enterprises only that are set. As a considering the same of the set of the

DENOUNCING THE SHARKS.

Some Pertinent Remarks About Good and Bad Investments. "The requirements of your company seem to be rather

severe, Mr. Warner, but they are, no doubt, fair."
"No matter how severe they may be reckened, among business mer they will shaud. There cannot be two opinions about the fairness and justice of them. What and what protection has be arainst their as noting actions. The great flock of lambs are constantly being shorn by these fellows, who manipulate the markets, and there is no safety for the investor save in lecting his money up in sivings tanks and Government bonds."
"But there are good railroad sucurities and stocks of

ask the steckholders of Walash, of Reading, of Erici, Why, this shearing of the lambs is as old as the discovery of America by Columbus. It has been going on in England for four centuries. The amassing of great fortunes in the hands of a few men out of speculative access has stream the English-speaking world with financial whose, and scatched the bread out of the months of widows and orphans from time immemorial. A man may make a great fortune out of a lexitinate business, and stand up hef re God and man with a clean bears and conscience, and i am glad that many do succeed in this way. But the chances for rapid and large fortunes are much greater in what we know as Wall treet that the quick of wit and unscrupplanances of charmeler, until de cool daring, naturally seek that channel of aggrandize-What do they care about the sufferings of their many

MR. WARNER'S CAREER.

The reports of the Mercastile Astendes are posses of

The reports of the Mercastile Agencies are means of reaching a man's worth that are never no lected in these days. All the agencies give Mr. Warner the highest possible rating vouch-afed any individual or firm in their bocas, which are supposed to go theroughly into the details concerning the standing of bosiness mea and firm. This rating, I am told, be has emposed for the past ten years. In Rochester they tell me that he has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and that his word is as good as his boad. Those things sysak pretty well for the man who boildy says he intends to grarantee what his Campany sells. I find also that this gentleman is large hearted in his nature and liberal of his money to a degree. He generally hoads the list of religious and claritable societies in his own community, and is a liberal caritable societies in his own community, and is a liberal patron of those institutions. When the Rochester Champator of those institutions when the Rochester Champator of those institutions. When the Rochester Champator of those institutions was organized, four years ago, there was been defined as the support of the second of the parton of those institutions. When the Rochester Cham-ber of Cammerce was organized four years ago, there was a creat deal of comment and commenton in regard to the second of a proper man to represent and preside over that boty. Among all the distinguished business men in Rochester Mr. II. II. Warner was selected as first markable address to the Chamber. This was afterwind published in pumpher form, and copies were distributed throughout the country. He is a leader in all meritorious undertakings, and his name is usually identified with size as in all legal affairs of moment. Mr. Warner has three represented its district as a delicate to the National Consention nominating Presidents. If have been quite prominent in the Republican politics of his city and has been three times trained to represent his district in Congress and occupy a high state office. He has have ever, always declined such experimentles on the ground that he had no time for matters of his character and that political ordice was distanced in the line in the position of acceptate to the National Republican Convention satisfied his pointful aspertators.

Hard work in his business broke d wn Mr. Warner's had gained con-

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED.

SOCIAL MEETINGS OF VARIOUS POSTS-DEAT THINNING THE RANKS SUGGESTIONS.

Political disturbers of the pence who every year falsely charge the Grand Army of the Republic with partisan bias have been engaged in circulating an ununded statement, alleging that a nomination for Congress had been refused to Past Commander-in-Chief John Palmer by the Republicans of Albany County, following the statement with copious expressions of regret that ex-Union soldiers who were good enough to stop bullets during the war were slighted by the Republicans when it came to a distribution of offices, General Painter nails the falsehood, so far as it refers a himself. In the following letter, addressed on Saturday to the Editor of "The Albany Journal":

To the Editor of The Journal. I'm in receipt of a great many letters asking why I was turned downloby the Republicans of Albany County. It appears to have gone all over the county and the Desnoit appears to have gone all over the county and the Desno-crats are trying to make a good deal of capital out of it, and over my own simulators. I thought I ought to cor-rect the impression that has gone out. I was not a smalldate at the convention for the nomination for member of Congress, and the use of my name was JOHN PALMER.

Albany, October 22. The 114th New-York Volunteers held their twentieth annual remnion at Norwich, N. Y., October 19, the unniversary of one of the great lattles, Cedar Creek, one hundred and twenty-ave members were present at the business meeting. Six coursess were report d as having d'et du ins the year, including Lieutenant John C. Staughton, of Greene, one of the bravest officers of the regiment. The following were elected officers: President, Major Oscar H. Curtis, of Oxford, N. Y.; first vice-president, Captain William C. Reddy, of New-York Chy; see nd vice-president, Sergeant E. L. Beale, of Greene, N. Y.; third vicepresident, Lieutenant Harrison Brand, of Blon, N. Y.; cresponding secretary, Lieutenant S. S. Stufford, of Oxford, N. Y.; treasurer, Captain Dennis Thompson, of Otselle, N. Y.; recording secretaries, Sergeants

Slater, Hemingway and Sawtelle.

An offer of free transportation from Elmira to Winch ster. Va., to revisit battle fields was received from the Pansylvania Ra Iroad through Contrade Charles E. sudley, of Altoona, and unanimously accepted with thanks, and the ex-commander was directed to hold the next remnion at Winehester, in either September or October, 1893. At the public exercises at Berry Opena House the auditorium was filled with members and visiting comrades, while the old regimental "field music" fifed and drammed many an old-time air. Addresses were delivered by Major O. H. Curtis, Captain Charles A. Fuller, 61st News York Voluntiers: Rev. Comrate C. H. Blair, of Greens,

N. Y. and Captain W. C. Reddy. Captain Adolph Schnelder, of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry. was buried on October 1s. His fancral was attended by comrades of his regiment and Koltes Post, No. 32; Lieutenant Alexander Newburger, of his regiment, and past commander of E. D. Morgan, No. 307, led the funeral ceremonies. The following comrades of his organization were present: President Charles T. Canfield, Captains Andrew Beck and Herman Richter, Lieutenants Joseph A. Moore, Jereminh L. Hickey, Paul Kelser, John G. Kuntz, John McPhillips, Michael Gormley, Theodore and F. J. Schmidt, John Welsh, J. G.

Corrigan, Patrick McCabe and several others.

Koites Post, No. 32, lost three comrades by death
last week. They were Lieutenaut-Colonel Adam Lenges, of the 15th New-York Henry Artillery; Captain Adolph Schneider, Company H, 4th New-York Cavalry, and John H. Nuhr, landsman on the U. S. steamship Alabama. They were all buried by the post industrial with military honors, the venerable and worthy shares of him, Philip Betz, officiating. The dead comrades were carried to Lutheran Cemetery and placed in the post burial plot. The hand played melanchely dirges and the bugler sounded "Lights Out." Koltes is a big of r post, but death is making rapid inroads, and there is no

se institutation of all other there is offer never expect to be again able to offer never expect to be again able to offer such a high rate of dividend can stock of regults to be drawn upon.

The 14th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers celecities such challes were it. brated his fourteenth reunion at Woodbridge, Conn., on October 19, the auniversity of Cetar Creek, where the 14th formed a part of the Sixth Corps, being in the First Brigade of the Taird Division. Captain James Wanser, of Company 1, was elected president of the Veteran Association, and the veterans sat down to a sum atoms dinner prepared by the ladies of Woodbridge A camp fire was held in the afternoon, at which the old boys fought their lattles ever again. Fast Commander Cernelius Ten Elek, of John A. Dix Post, No. present at the reunion, as were other comrades of Dix Post.

Musician Post, No. 422, passed appropriate resolu-Distinguished in Business, in Science and in Philanthropy.

Business, in Science and in Hons on the death of Past Commander Patrick Sarsfield Gilmere, New York's great bandmaster, who was n charter member of that post and its first commander. Comrade Edward M. Knox, the Broadway hat manu-

Division Commander W. S. Oberdon's of the Sons of Veterans, has just issued Division Orders No. 10, from his headquarters at Danville. The following camps in New York state were the first to send in their reports and tax to the division commander: O. O. Howard Camp. No. 10, Riverhead; Merriam Camp. No. 52, Stracuse; Colonel Alexander Piper Camp. No. 83, Evans Mills; W. S. Hancock Camp. No. 85, Moriah Centre; William A. Wheeler Camp. No. 84, Dickinson Centre; D. Sanderson Camp. No. 21s, Pratisburg; E. K. Burnham Camp. No. 14, Newara; E. D. Morgin Camp. No. 307, New York City; William L. Cowan Camp. No. 12, Attica; Jefferson.

The following suggestions are made by the commander: "The Camp Constitution explicitly states that a portion of the time should be regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises. This is wise and proper. It is imperatively essential to our growth and the fulfilment of our mission. If there breaths a mortal under the stars and stripes who should know how that flag has been kept floating, who should have a fair knowledge of his country, that man is a veterant's son!

should know now have the country, who should know now have a fair knowledge of his country, that man is a veteran's son!

"Division Chapitain Robertson has selected the following general topics for one of the October and one of the November meetings: "Columbus and The New World, Christopher Columbus and The New World, Christopher Columbus as Student, Salior, Enthusiast and Discoverer." Reterences: lancreft's 'History of the United States': Parley's 'Life of Columbus'; Century Magazine, 1892. For November meeting: "Sherman's March to the Sca. and Its Results." References: Greeley's 'American Conflict'; 'The Story of the Great March.'

"Camp chapiains will arrange their programmes Schoot readings, essays, orations.

March to the Sca, and its Results, References, Greedey's American Conflet', The story of the Great March.

"Camp chaplains will arrange their programmes from these topics. Select readings, essays, orations, declamations, slotches of the lives of these men, declamations, slotches of the lives of these men, declamations, slotches of the lives of these men, declamations, slotled to the lives of these ments, slotled topics will hereafter be announced a month in advance, so that ample time will be given the camp chaplain to arrange a programme. The particular control of the season of the camp chaplain to arrange a programme. The particular here is not specific to the seasonal experiences of there sonal impressions of 'Uncle Billy.' In nearly every post can be found men who know sent-thing of interest relative to the great General and his famous march. Secure these reminiscences before the lips of living witnesses are sealed in death! Let these programmes be a part of your regular meeting.

"We have started on the last quarter of the year. How many brothers will labor with me toward presenting the commander in-chief a Ch i timas it sent in the shape of the best report ever coming form their division? Every brother of the orier will have an epportunity to endst. Let the sour desirable—re ruits, and ald in reinstaling worthy beathers. In every case of success send to the division commander a postil card with the recreit's name or the name of the reinstated. Your division commander desires to know the workers of the order. That postal card will be prized by him as evidence of energy, faithfulness and loyalty."